



#### **Agenda**

**Building conditions** 

**Building allocations** 

**Bonds and levies** 

**Other states** 

**Charter schools** 





"[I]t shall be the duty of the Legislature of Idaho, to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public, free common schools."

-Idaho Constitution Article IX





# Building conditions





#### 10-year maintenance plans

Idaho Code requires school districts to submit 10year maintenance plans and 5-year updates

Few school districts submit the plans

Districts are not held accountable for failing to submit maintenance plans





#### 10-year maintenance plans

The contents of the maintenance plans vary between districts

The Division of Building Safety is tasked with receiving the plans

Nothing is done with maintenance plans that are submitted



#### **Policy consideration**

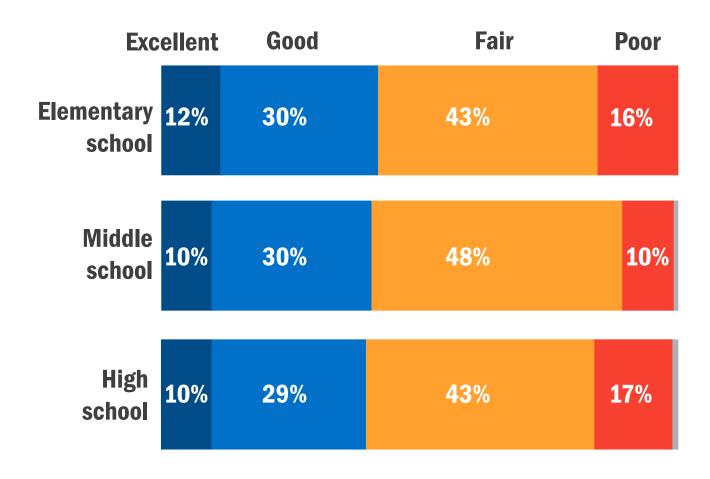
If the Legislature wants districts to continue to submit 10-year maintenance plans, it should help identify or create an office to receive the plans.

The Legislature should work with whomever is tasked with receiving the plans to develop a purpose and use for them.



### **District survey:** 77 districts

The frequent "fair" and "poor" ratings for schools indicate that there are deferred maintenance needs that must be addressed.





#### Estimates of needed building upgrades are likely low.

Replacement value of school buildings

\$6.5 billion

Cost to get schools to "perfect" condition

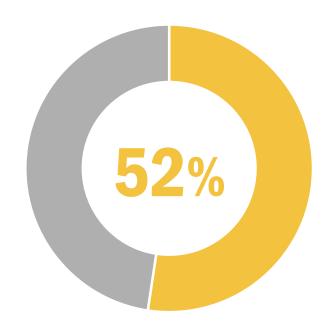


Cost to get schools to "good" condition

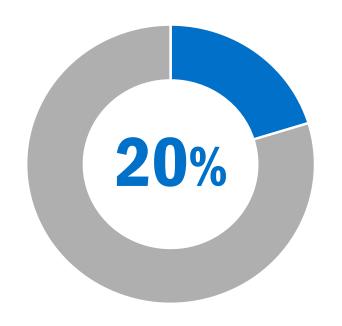




## Schools that need significant maintenance or renovation in the next 10 years



## Schools that need to be phased out or replaced in the next 10 years



Source: Administrator responses to follow-up questionnaire: 12 districts, 84 schools



2020

2030

46

of 84 schools past expected useful life

\$809 million

of \$1 billion in school building value depreciated

56

of 84 schools past expected useful life

\$892 million

of \$1 billion in school building value depreciated

Source: Administrator responses to follow-up questionnaire: 12 districts, 84 schools





#### **Policy consideration**

The Legislature should commission a statewide facility condition assessment of school buildings.

The Legislature last received a facility condition assessment in 1993, which found \$699.5 million, \$1.3 billion in 2020 dollars, in needed repairs, additional facilities, or upgrades.





# Building allocations





#### **§IC 33-1019**

"School districts shall annually allocate moneys for school building maintenance from any source available to the district equal to at least two percent (2%) of the replacement value of school buildings."





#### **§IC 33-1019 issues**

The cost factor to calculate building replacement value has not been updated since 2008

2% maintenance may not be sufficient to meet the needs of school buildings



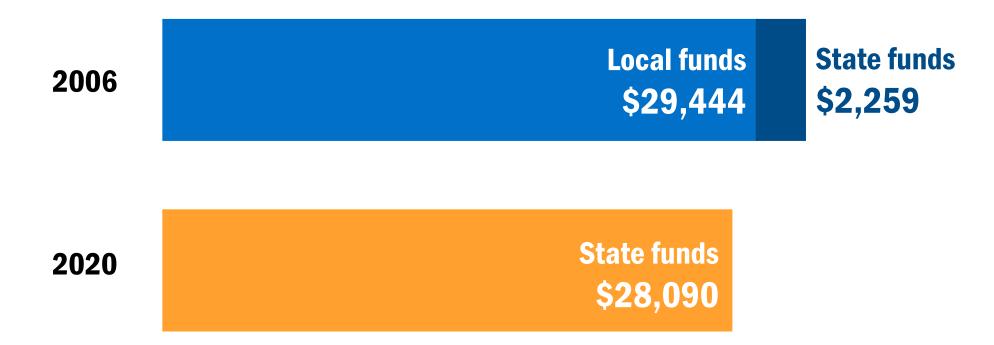


# Bonds and levies



#### **Discretionary fundings**

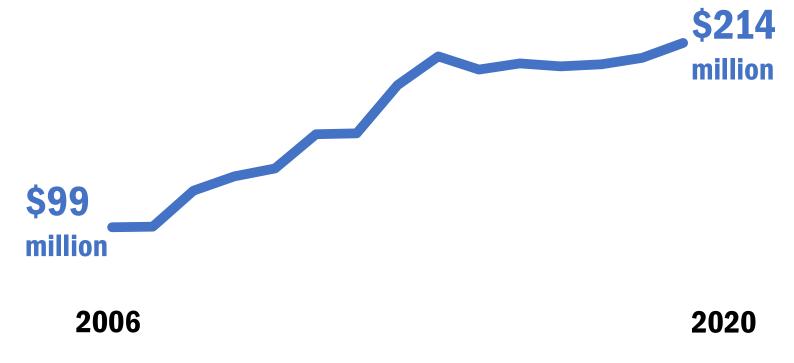
School districts received less discretionary funds per support unit in 2020 than in 2006.





#### **Supplemental levies**

The number of school districts using supplemental levies and the amount raised from the levies has increased since 2006.





41% of the 120 bonds proposed between 2011 and 2020 passed.

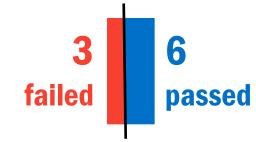
71	49
failed	passed



Almost all bonds proposed were in districts with an active supplemental levy.



No supplemental levy



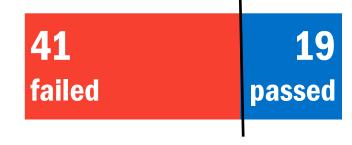


Bonds faired better in districts with both a supplemental and plant facilities levy than with one of the levies.

Bonds proposed in districts with both a supplemental and plant facilities levy

30 26 passed

Bonds proposed in districts with either a supplemental or a plant facilities levy





Bond threshold	66.67%	60%	<b>50%</b>
Bonds passing	49	<b>72</b>	97





### Other states



#### School building expenditures comparisons

State	Funding per student		Funding per GSF		Funding % of building
	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	replacement value
Idaho	\$1,080	51	\$6.82	50	1.9%
Montana	\$2,026	28	\$10.34	33	3.4%
Nevada	\$1,621	41	\$13.20	15	3.7%
Oregon	\$2,048	26	\$11.39	27	2.9%
Utah	\$1,259	49	\$8.21	47	3.0%
Washington	\$2,530	12	\$18.67	6	4.4%
Wyoming	\$4,212	3	\$15.42	10	4.7%



#### **School building comparisons**

State	School bond threshold	State program for capital projects	Local property tax, no required voter approval	State oversight office for school buildings
Idaho	66.67%	No	No	No
Montana	50%	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada	50%	No	Yes	No
Oregon	50%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	50%	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	60%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	50%	Yes	Yes	Yes

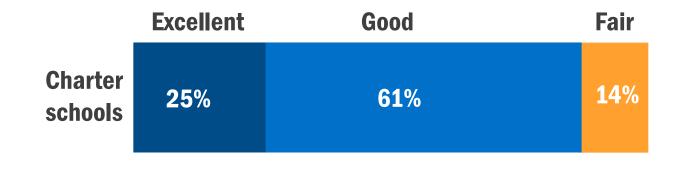


# **Charter schools**



### **Survey:** 28 charter schools

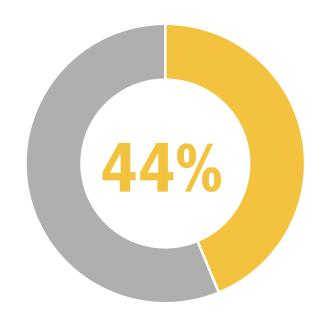
No charter school administrator rated the condition of their building as "poor."

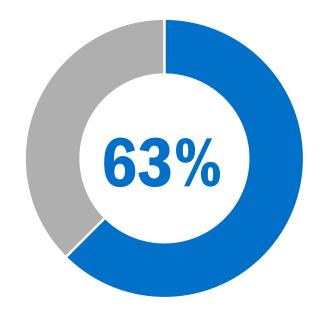




No physical capacity to adequately accommodated anticipated students in the next 10 years

No adequate specialized instruction spaces





Source: Administrator responses to follow-up questionnaire: 16 charter schools



#### Questions

Please feel free to contact me:

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### Idaho public education system

115 school districts

66 charter schools

46 million gross square feet of public school buildings



#### Adjusting maintenance requirements

Cost factor	Cost per square foot	2% allocation requirement	7% allocation requirement
Base statutory	\$81.45	\$71 million	\$250 million
Base statutory adjusted to 2020	\$120.45	\$106 million	\$370 million
Raw construction cost	\$181.94	\$160 million	\$558 million
Full replacement cost	\$350.00	\$307 million	\$1.07 billion

#### Adjusting maintenance requirements

Cost factor	Districts that met 2% requirement in 2020	Districts that met 7% requirement in 2020
Base statutory	106*	49
Base statutory adjusted to 2020	56	16
Raw construction cost	23	4
Full replacement cost	5	2

<sup>\*</sup>The nine districts not meeting the base statutory requirement over-allocated enough in 2019 to make up for deficiencies in their 2020 allocation.



#### Supplemental levies vs discretionary funds

From 2007 to 2020, supplemental levies raised about \$1 billion more than 2006 levels while districts received \$1 billion less in discretionary funds.

